



County of San Diego

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TO: Valued Customer

FROM: Daniel S. Brogadir, Program Manager
Department of Public Works

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – RANCHO DEL CAMPO WATER SERVICE AREA

The County of San Diego is pleased to provide you the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Last year, as in the past, your drinking water met all California and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency health standards. This report provides a snapshot of the quality of water provided to customers within the Rancho del Campo community by the County of San Diego. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. The County of San Diego is committed to providing you with this timely information.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Public Health (DPH) established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

During the period between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015, the County of San Diego, through a state-certified laboratory, conducted tests for drinking water contaminants. Test results indicated that the drinking water met all state and federal drinking water standards.

If you have any questions or require further information, please phone Michael Leeber, Wastewater Facilities Supervisor, at (619) 660-2008 or e-mail at Michael.Leebert@sdcounty.ca.gov.

DANIEL S. BROGADIR, LUEG Program Manager

Enclosed

c: Janelle McCullough (O564); Kyehee Kim (O384)

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Rancho del Campo 3700859

Report Date: February 29th, 2016

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Well water from three wells

Name & general location of source(s): Wells #1 and #3 near Parker Road, and Well #4 near Moore Road.

Water from Wells #1 and 3 is processed through a uranium-removal facility before release into the distribution system.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: On file with the Department of Environmental Health

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: sdcounty.ca.gov/general/bos.html
9:00 am – Wednesday Agenda – 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 310, San Diego, California

For more information, contact: Michael Leeber Phone: (858) 204-1569

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2014	10	4.0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2014	10	0.17	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2015	70	51-83	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2015	210	160-250	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	2010	0.029	0.015-0.043	0.6	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm)	2014	0.058	0.046 -0.072	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2010	1.0	1.0	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	0.47	0.4-0.54	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2015	1.98	0.37-3.64	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2009	0.073	0.073	5	(0) ^b	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2009	0.23	0.23	5	(0) ^b	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA%) (ppb)	2014	9.2	9.2	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2014	12	12	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

(b) If reporting results for Ra-226 and Ra-228 as individual constituents, the PHG is 0.05 pCi/L for Ra-226 and 0.019 pCi/L for Ra-228.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (Units)	2014	0.24	0.24	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (ms/cm)	2014	633	500 -760	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2015	67	57-73	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	35.6	20-46	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	2015	0.10	0.073-0.12	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Rancho del Campo Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Bacterial Procedure Failure-Total Coliform	Monthly bacterial monitoring (Total Coliform) for April, 2015 was not performed on time	April, 2015	Samples were taken on 5/11/15 and 6/8/15. Both monitoring results showed 'non-detection'.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Bacterial Procedure Failure-Fecal Coliform	Monthly bacterial monitoring (Fecal Coliform) for April, 2015 was not performed on time	April, 2015	Samples were taken on 5/11/15 and 6/8/15. Both monitoring results showed 'non-detection'.	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these

				wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Failure to sample for Disinfection Byproducts	Annual disinfection byproducts monitoring for Year 2015 was not performed on time	Jan 2015-Dec 2015	Monitoring was performed on February 3, 2016. Results showed below MCLs.	Some people who drink water containing disinfection byproducts in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, or may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Failure to sample for Gross Alpha	Quarterly Gross Alpha monitoring for 4 th quarter of Year 2015 was not performed on time	Oct 2015-Dec 2015	Monitoring was performed on January 19, 2016.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Failure to sample for Uranium	Quarterly Uranium monitoring for 4 th quarter of Year 2015 was not performed on time	Oct 2015-Dec 2015	Monitoring was performed on January 19, 2016.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.